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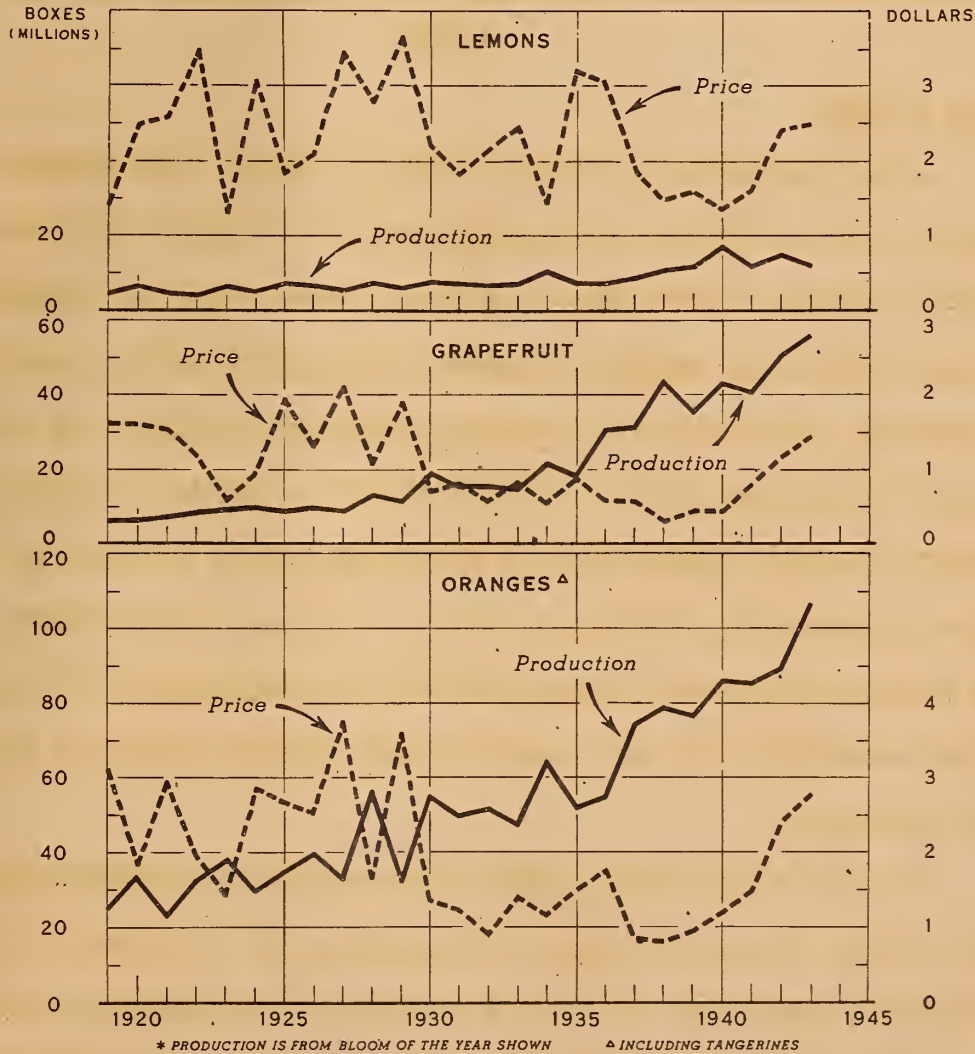
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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CITRUS FRUITS: PRODUCTION AND SEASON AVERAGE RETURNS PER BOX TO GROWERS AT THE PACKING-HOUSE DOOR, 1919-43 SEASONS*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG 43927 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The upward trends in production of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons exhibited since 1919 are expected to continue into the post-war period for a number of years. After declining for two decades while production was rising, prices for each of these three fruits turned sharply upward in the early 1940's, reflecting a strong wartime demand. In the early post-war period, prices, under the impacts of expected decreases in consumer incomes, declines in noncivilian requirements, and increases in production, are likely to decline to about the low levels of the late 1930's.

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SUMMARY

Review of 1944

Prices received by farmers in 1944 for fruit, both citrus and deciduous generally were at levels approximately twice the averages for the 5-year (1935-39) period. Prices for the 1943-44 citrus crop, the marketing of which is nearly completed, averaged slightly above prices for the preceding crop. In contrast, prices for most deciduous fruits of the 1944 crop are averaging slightly below those for the short 1943 crop. Although the 1944 apple crop is about one-third larger than the 1943 crop, prices received by farmers for apples on October 15, 1944, were nearly as high as a year earlier. Continued high consumer incomes and large noncivilian requirements are the principal factors contributing to the relatively high prices received by farmers for fruit this year.

New York City auction prices for oranges and grapefruit from Florida were at about the same levels at the beginning of the 1944-45 season, which is just getting under way, as at the beginning of the preceding season. Prices for early and midseason oranges and grapefruit generally decline from the beginning of the season to January or February, when supplies reach a peak, and then advance until spring. Prices this season, however, may not decline during fall and early winter, and may even increase somewhat, largely because

of hurricane damage to the Florida citrus crops. For the remainder of the 1944-45 season for apples, pears, and grapes, most of which will be marketed from storage, prices are likely to increase seasonally.

During 1944, fresh fruits have been the principal class of fruit available to civilians. Supplies of fresh citrus fruits from the record large 1943-44 crop, most of which was marketed in 1944, have been generally plentiful. Civilian supplies of fresh deciduous fruits from the generally large 1944 crops also have been plentiful. However, civilian supplies of canned fruits continued short because of large noncivilian requirements.

Citrus fruits will comprise the principal fresh fruits during this fall and winter, although apples, pears, and grapes, and cranberries will also be of considerable importance. Despite heavy damage to the Florida citrus crop caused by the recent hurricane, civilian supplies of fresh citrus fruits, particularly oranges, are expected to be ample this season, except that there will be some decrease in supplies from Florida during this fall. Production in other areas, especially Texas, is large this season, and this, in part at least, will offset reduced supplies from Florida.

Prospective civilian supplies of canned and dried fruits are from 10 to 20 percent smaller than last season. However, civilians are expected to receive considerably more frozen fruits than last season, and they may receive as much canned fruit juices. Frozen fruits comprise only a very small percentage of total fruit supplies, but canned fruit juices, mostly citrus juices, are of considerable importance.

Approximately 16 million tons (fresh basis) of fruit were produced in 1944, setting a new record. The record large citrus crop of 1943-44, marketed chiefly in 1944, was about 54 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average.

The new 1944-45 crop is expected to be only about 6 percent smaller than the preceding one, despite heavy damage to the Florida crop. Aggregate production of the eight major deciduous fruits in 1944 is expected to be about 20 percent larger than in 1943 and about 8 percent larger than the 10-year average. Moreover, the aggregate production of walnuts, almonds, filberts, and pecans this year is indicated to be 14 percent larger than last year and 48 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Prospects for 1945 and Later

The fruit industry of the United States is now operating at record high levels of production and price. Production of citrus fruits and tree nuts has increased rapidly during the past decade, mainly because of new plantings, increased bearing capacity of planted trees, and good care of orchards. Further increases in production, particularly of citrus fruits, are likely.

The prospective large production of fruits and nuts in the early post-war years is expected to face a condition of greatly reduced Government requirements and smaller civilian demand. This will require a broadening of markets and uses. A resumption of exports of apples and pears should be possible. At the same time, increased imports of bananas and other fruits may be expected, providing increased competition for the consumer's food dollar. Furthermore, materials and equipment should be available to can, freeze, and otherwise process an increasing proportion of the fruit crops. If this can be done at a lower cost per unit of product, new market outlets, as well as old ones, should be reached throughout all seasons of the year. Nevertheless, total supplies of fruit, particularly citrus fruit, are likely to outstrip demand for it at present price levels, leading to sharp downward adjustments in prices.

CITRUS FRUIT

Background

Total production of citrus fruit in the United States has more than quadrupled since 1919, reaching a record high level of 7.1 million tons in 1943-44. This compares with 9.5 million tons of other fruit produced in 1944. The trends in production of oranges and grapefruit have been sharply upward since the middle thirties. Per capita consumption of fresh citrus fruit has approximately trebled since 1919. Much of the increased production of the past decade has been processed for consumption, particularly as juice. Prices to growers generally declined during the twenties and thirties, but rose sharply in the early forties in response to a strong wartime demand despite greatly increased production.

Large National Citrus Crop in Prospect
for 1944-45 Despite Hurricane
Damage to Florida Crop

The aggregate tonnage of the new 1944-45 crop of citrus fruit is indicated to be about 6 percent smaller than the record large crop of 7.1 million tons in 1943-44, but about 6 percent larger than the previous record large crop of 6.3 million tons in 1942-43. The indication of size of crop this season is based on the condition of the crop in Florida following the hurricane of October 19 and on the condition October 1 in the other States, as reported by the Crop Reporting Board. Because of hurricane damage to the Florida citrus crop, prospective production has been reduced a total of 25.8 million boxes -- grapefruit, 15.5 million boxes; oranges, 10 million boxes; and tangerines, 300,000 boxes. Instead of a national citrus crop 7 percent larger than the 1943-44 crop, as was indicated by conditions October 1, the prospective crop, after account is taken of the storm damage to the Florida crop, is 6 percent smaller. Marketing of new-crop oranges and grapefruit is now under way, the season having started several weeks earlier than a year ago.

Orange Crop May be Nearly as Large
This Season as Last

Production of oranges and tangerines during the 1944-45 season is expected to be nearly as large as production during the preceding season, notwithstanding heavy damage caused by the October 19 hurricane in Florida. The crop of early and midseason oranges in Florida and California is now indicated at 39.2 million boxes, a crop 16 percent smaller than in 1943-44, but 18 percent larger than in 1942-43 and 29 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average. The Florida crop of early and midseason oranges is placed at 20.5 million boxes or 21 percent less than last season, and the California crop of Navel and miscellaneous oranges at 18.7 million boxes or 11 percent less. The Florida tangerine crop is placed at 4.4 million boxes, a crop 22 percent larger than last season and 68 percent larger than the 10-year average. The marketing season for tangerines and early and midseason oranges extends from October through April.

Prospective production of all oranges in Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana, aggregating 5.3 million boxes, is about 9 percent larger than production in 1943-44. The Valencia orange crops in Florida and California, which are marketed mainly in spring and summer, are expected to be slightly larger in 1945 than in 1944.

Production of Grapefruit in 1944-45 About
15 Percent Smaller Than Record
Production in 1943-44

Despite severe hurricane damage to the Florida grapefruit crop, the total national crop for 1944-45 is expected to be only 15 percent smaller than the record large 1943-44 crop, 6 percent smaller than the previous record large 1942-43 crop, but 45 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average production. Total production, excluding the California summer crop, is now expected to total nearly 46 million boxes compared with 54 million last season. The revised estimate for Florida is 20.5 million boxes or 10.5 million less than last season, but that for Texas is 20.2 million boxes or 2.4 million more than last season.

Prospects for Lemons in California
More Favorable Than a Year Ago

The condition of the lemon crop in California on October 1 was slightly more favorable than the condition a year earlier. Production during the 1943-44 season amounted to 11,730,000 boxes. The 1944-45 crop of lemons in Florida, harvesting of which started last April, is estimated at 250,000 boxes, 60,000 boxes larger than the preceding crop.

Civilian Supplies of Citrus Fruit Nearly
as Large This Season as Last

Generally plentiful supplies of fresh citrus fruit are expected to be available to civilians during the 1944-45 season -- nearly as large as during the 1943-44 season, when an average of about 65 pounds per capita was consumed. However, supplies of fresh oranges and grapefruit, especially the latter, are expected to be somewhat smaller during this fall season than last, because of the recent storm losses in Florida. On the other hand, supplies of Valencia oranges next spring and summer may be somewhat larger than a year earlier. Civilian per capita supplies of canned citrus juices may be about as large as the average of about 6 pounds consumed last season.

Marketing Season for New-Crop Oranges and
Grapefruit Several Weeks Earlier
This Year Than Last

Carlot shipments of new-crop grapefruit from Florida started the week ended September 16, of new-crop oranges from Florida the week ended September 30, and of new-crop grapefruit and oranges from Texas the week ended October 14. For the week ended October 28, carlot shipments (excluding mixed cars) of new-crop oranges amounted to 846 cars, and of grapefruit to 794 cars. These figures compare with 713 cars and 683 cars, respectively, for the corresponding week last year, when the season started later than this year.

Strong Market for Citrus Fruit
Expected This Fall
and Winter

Opening prices of the season on the New York City auction market for new-crop oranges and grapefruit from Florida were at about the same levels at the beginning of this season as last, near ceiling levels, but approximately twice the season average prices for 1935-39. For the week ended October 6, 1944, the first week of sales this season on this auction, prices for Florida oranges averaged \$4.45 a box, and then advanced to an average of \$4.54 for the week ended October 27. For the same two weeks on this market, prices for seedless grapefruit from Florida averaged \$3.90 and \$3.93 a box, respectively. Comparable prices for other varieties of grapefruit from Florida were slightly lower. On the same auction, prices for old-crop Valencia oranges and lemons from California advanced somewhat from mid-September to late October, reflecting ceiling levels.

Prices for grapefruit and early and midseason oranges are likely to continue at present levels or even increase slightly this fall and early winter in reflection largely of decreased supplies from Florida because of hurricane damage to the crop. This is in contrast to the usual course of prices, which move downward from early in the season, as increasing quantities are marketed, to a seasonal low in January or February, after which they advance. Prices next spring for the prospective large crop of Valencia oranges, however, may average lower than a year earlier. Factors tending to maintain or increase prices for fresh citrus fruit this season over last include, in addition to smaller supplies of citrus fruit, moderately smaller civilian supplies of canned and dried deciduous fruits. On the other hand, factors tending to decrease prices include larger supplies of fresh apples and pears, and increased imports of bananas. Furthermore, any shifts in production from war goods to civilian goods are expected to be accompanied by declines in consumer incomes and hence in demand and prices for fresh citrus fruit.

Prospects for 1945-46 and Later

Production of citrus fruit, especially oranges and grapefruit, is expected to continue to increase during the next decade because of new plantings, increased bearing surface of young trees, and generally good care of trees in recent years. The largest increases are expected in Florida and Texas. Although an upward trend in production is expected over the next decade, actual production from year to year will be influenced greatly by growing and harvesting conditions and the care given the orchards. Production is expected to outstrip demand at the wartime levels of price, with the consequence that prices are likely to decline somewhere near the low levels of the late 1930's. Some of the increased production may be handled by processing into canned segments and juices and by the development of new outlets, but even then it is doubtful if prices can be maintained near the relatively high wartime levels.

APPLES

Apple Prices Slightly Lower
Than Year Earlier

The price received by farmers for apples on October 15 of this year averaged \$2.05 per bushel. This compares with \$2.08 a year earlier and with \$1.14 in 1942. Prices for apples usually reach a seasonal low in October and then advance each month until the following June. For the average of the 10-year period 1930-39, prices advanced from 73 cents per bushel in October to \$1.10 the following June, or an increase of 37 cents per bushel, which was at an average rate of 4.6 cents per bushel per month. The price for the 1943 crop advanced from \$2.08 per bushel in October 1943 to \$3.19 in May 1944, an increase of \$1.11 per bushel. It is unlikely that the increase from October 1944 to May or June of 1945 will be as great as the \$1.11 per bushel a year earlier, inasmuch as this year's commercial crop of 121.7 million bushels is much larger than last year's 89 million-bushel crop. Furthermore, the increase may be limited by maximum price regulations. The ceiling price for apples graded and packed f.o.b. shipping point for the period August 20-October 31, 1944, is, exclusive of 9 mid-Western States, \$2.75 per bushel or box, and for the period June 6 to end of season 1945 it is \$3.22, or an increase of 47 cents per bushel or box.

Although carlot shipments of apples were much larger during October 1944 than a year earlier, prices for the better grades of apples on the New York and Chicago wholesale markets held at a relatively high level, indicating a strong consumer demand. On the New York wholesale market, Eastern Delicious apples, 2-1/2 inch minimum, sold for an average of \$3.16 per bushel for the week ended October 21 compared with \$3.22 a year earlier. Mid-Western Delicious, of the same grade, sold at Chicago for \$2.92 for the week ended October 21 compared with \$3.31 per bushel a year earlier. Mid-Western McIntosh averaged \$2.88 for the same week compared with \$3.44 a year earlier.

1944 Apple Crop About Average

This year's commercial apple crop, estimated at 121.7 million bushels on October 1, is slightly smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average production but a little more than one-third larger than last year's 89 million-bushel crop, which was the smallest commercial crop in the past 10 years. The largest crop in the past 10 years was in 1937, when 153 million bushels were produced. Most of the crops in this 10-year period have ranged between 100 million and 140 million bushels.

It is probable that the quantity of apples for fresh market sale from this year's crop will be at least as large as that from the 1941 crop, when such sales amounted to 79 million bushels. This would be about 30 percent more than sales for fresh market from the 1943 apple crop.

The hurricane last September along the Atlantic coast from Maryland to Maine blew large quantities of apples from the trees. While some losses occurred, a large part of the apples blown from trees were utilized for

processing or for fresh market. A special War Food Administration program was inaugurated to purchase windfall apples in this area in order to alleviate the depressing effect on prices of large quantities of these apples on the market.

Purchase Program by War Food Administration For
Windfall Apples Resulting from Hurricane

This purchase program will apply only to areas seriously affected by the September hurricane in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

A price of \$1.50 per bushel was established f.o.b. shipping point, U. S. utility grade, for the varieties of Greening, Delicious, Stayman, Courtland, and McIntosh. The price established for York, Rome Beauty, Baldwin, and Grimes Golden was \$1.25 per bushel. The purchase of a total of 680 cars was authorized by the War Food Administration, and up to October 31 a total of 653 cars had been purchased. These were distributed through the School Lunch Program and to public institutions.

Apple Crop in Central States
Below Average

The 20 million-bushel commercial crop estimated for the Central States is about 12 percent less than the 10-year average production. While the crop in Michigan is 6 percent below average, and in Ohio 4 percent larger than average, the aggregate crop for the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, and Arkansas will total 30 percent smaller than average. The reduced yields in these States were due largely to drought conditions and to serious insect (codling moth) infestation, which also reduced the quality of the crop in this area.

Apple Crop in 3 Largest Producing
States Above Average

Approximately one-half of the 1944 commercial apple crop will be produced in the three States of Washington, New York, and Virginia. The 30 million-bushel commercial apple crop forecast for the State of Washington is 7 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average and 30 percent larger than the 1943 crop. New York State's 17 million-bushel crop for 1944 is also 7 percent larger than average and 27 percent above last year's crop. The 13 million-bushel Virginia apple crop is 13 percent larger than average and more than double last year's 5.6 million-bushel crop.

Production of Important Winter Varieties
Larger This Year Than Last

The production of winter varieties represents about four-fifths of the total 1944 commercial apple crop. The Delicious variety is the most important, accounting for around 22 percent of the total production of winter varieties in 1944. The production of Winesap apples represents 13 percent

and McIntosh 12 percent of the total of winter varieties, followed by Stayman 9 percent, York Imperial 8, and Rome Beauty 7 percent. The 1944 crop of Delicious variety apples is about 50 percent larger than in 1943 and 3 percent larger than in 1942. The Winesap crop is nearly 30 percent larger than in 1943 and around 13 percent larger than in 1942. The production of the McIntosh variety, although nearly 40 percent larger than in 1943, is around 7 percent smaller than in 1942.

Carlot Shipments Higher This Year

Carlot shipments of apples reached a 3,000-car volume for the week ended October 14, 1944 -- the highest shipments for any one week during the past two years. For the week ended October 28, commercial shipments of apples totaled 2,762 cars compared with 1,193 for the similar period in 1943 and 2,329 cars in 1942. The 8 western States accounted for a larger part of the increased movement, the total for these States being 2,016 cars for the week ended October 28, 1944, compared with 848 and 1,382 cars for corresponding weeks in 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Increase of Maximum Prices for 9 Mid-Western States Extended

The Office of Price Administration, through Amendment 49 to Maximum Price Regulation 426, established maximum prices f.o.b. carrier at shipping point for the 1944 apple crop, effective August 16, 1944. Maximum prices were increased about one cent per pound at shipping point, for the period September 13 to 30, 1944, for 11 mid-Western States, to compensate for reduced yields caused by adverse weather. (Amendment 56, M.P.R. No. 426.) This increase in maximum price has been extended for the remainder of the season for 9 of the 11 States, because of reduced yields of salable apples as a result of drought and codling moth infestation. (Amendment 60, M.P.R. No. 426.) The nine States are: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas. The increase amounts to 1.267 cents per pound (f.o.b.), equivalent to 57 cents per box or bushel. The maximum price in effect in these States through October 31 is \$3.32 per bushel. The maximum price for apples graded and packed per bushel or box is \$2.75, loaded on car or truck at shipping point, for other than these nine States, through October 31. Increases for certain periods of time throughout the season were provided in Amendment 49 to Maximum Price Regulation 426.

Processors' Ceiling Prices for Apple Products Calculated, Using Maximum Grower Prices

Ceiling prices are to be established by the Office of Price Administration for all apple products, but the price to growers used in the calculation of these ceilings may not exceed specific amounts for certain varieties and grades. There is no ceiling price on apples used for processing at the grower level. The grower prices which will be established are the maximums that can be used in determining processors' ceiling prices for apple products. Thus, for Class A varieties of apples, U.S. No. 1 cannery grade, 2-1/4 inch and up, (and C grade as established under Washington and Oregon State) delivered to

processing plant or processor's usual assembly point, \$3.10 per 100 pounds is the maximum grower price that can be used in the calculation of ceiling prices for apple products. Under the term "Class A varieties" are listed specifically some of the more important varieties grown by principal apple-producing areas. For the same grade a price of \$2.50 per 100 pounds applies to Class B varieties, which class includes all varieties other than those included under Class A. The corresponding price for U.S. No. 2 cannery grade, 2-1/4 inch and up, Class A variety is \$1.65 per 100 pounds and for Class B variety \$1.50, while for apples which grade less than U.S. No. 2 canning grade, 2-1/4 inch size (ciders), the price is \$1.00 per 100 pounds for both Class A and Class B varieties. These are the same grower prices as those used last year.

Prospects for 1945

With only one exception in the past 11 years, commercial apple production has been characterized with alternating large and small crops. The 1944 near-average crop represents a large increase over the very small crop of 1943. The severe drought in some parts of the country during 1944 may be a factor operating against a larger crop in 1945. It seems probable that next year's crop may be no larger than the 1944 crop, and perhaps not even that large. Even with about the same supplies of apples as this year, prices for apples in 1945 could be expected to be some lower. If the war in Europe is ended before the harvest of the 1945 apple crop, some lower consumer income could be expected. Demand for apples might be reduced further by increased supplies of citrus products available to civilians. If boats are available for shipping, increased imports of bananas and other fruits may occur. In the post-war period some further reduction in prices for apples could be expected as a result of the large plantings of citrus coming into bearing, together with strong competition from other fruits and from fruit and vegetable juices.

PEARS

Prices Lower Than Year Ago

Prices for Western Bartlett pears on the New York City auction market were slightly higher during July of this year (beginning of the season) than they were during the same period of 1943. Prices this year declined from a level of around \$4.80 per box during August to around \$4.10 to \$4.15 per box in mid-September, and for the week ended October 20 averaged \$4.23 per box. In 1943, prices increased sharply in early September, and for the week ended September 24 averaged \$6.35 per box, but then declined to \$4.30 per box for the last week of October. On the same market, D'Anjou pears averaged \$4.64 per box for the week ended October 20, 1944, compared with \$5.70 for the corresponding week in 1943. Prices for western pears on the Chicago auction market were also lower during September and through October 20 of this year than a year earlier.

Different varieties of pears of New York State origin sold on the New York wholesale market were considerably lower in price during the first two weeks of October 1944 than a year earlier. For the week ended October 21, Bartlett variety pears at \$3.59 per bushel were \$1.91 per bushel lower than a year earlier; Seckels at \$3.82 were \$2.18 per bushel lower, and Kieffers at \$2.10 per bushel were \$0.90 per bushel lower than for the corresponding week a year earlier.

Prices received by farmers for pears usually increase from October through March. The increase amounted to 21 cents per bushel for the average of the 10-year period 1930-39.

The increase from October through March 1930-39 for D'Anjou variety pears on the New York auction market amounted to 56 cents per box. Last season, when pear prices were at a high level, they advanced from \$5.63 per box in October 1943 for D'Anjou variety on the New York auction market to \$7.75 in March of 1944, or an increase of \$2.12 per box. For the 1942-43 season, the prices for this variety increased from \$3.01 per box to \$4.75 per box for the same period of time, or an increase of \$1.74. It seems probable that, with cold storage holdings of pears on October 1 higher than a year earlier (5.1 million bushels compared with 4.2 million bushels), and the greater competition that may be expected from other fruits, prices for pears during the remainder of the season will be at a level somewhat lower than last season, and that the increase in price during the winter months will also be less than occurred last season.

Production Slightly Above Average

The 29.5 million-bushel crop of pears in 1944 is about 1 million bushels more than the 10-year (1933-42) average production and about 5 million bushels more than was produced in 1943. The far-Western States of Washington, Oregon, and California normally produce about two-thirds of the country's total crop. The total crop in these three States of 21 million bushels this year was only slightly larger than last year. Thus, nearly all of the increase of this year's total crop over last year was from States other than those three far-Western States. In recent years nearly one-half of the total sales of pears of the States of Washington, Oregon, and California have been used for fresh market, and nearly one-half for canning. Less than five percent of the crop sold in these three States was dried. Nearly all of the pears used for processing for these three States were of the Bartlett variety, while only a little over one-half of the pears sold for fresh market were Bartlett. During the winter season, varieties other than Bartlett, such as D'Anjou, Bosc, etc., represent an important part of the market supply. A larger part of the supply of these winter varieties originates in the States of Washington and Oregon. For these two States, the 1944 production of varieties other than Bartlett totaled 4,256,000 bushels, which is slightly larger than average, but 52 percent larger than last year's crop in these States.

Carlot Shipments About the
Same as Year Ago

Total carlot shipments of pears from the beginning of the season to October 28, 1944, of 12,975 cars were only slightly more than the 12,952 cars for a similar period in 1943. Ninety-three percent, or 12,127 cars, of these total shipments originated in the three States of Washington, Oregon and California. This was almost the same as the 12,290 cars shipped for these three States for the corresponding period a year earlier, and represented 88 percent of the total shipment of 14,017 cars for the season. Total shipments for the entire season from these three States in 1942 were 14,045 cars, and about 84 percent of the season's total shipments had been completed by October 31.

GRAPES

1944 Grape Crop 9 Percent
Smaller Than 1943 Crop

Total production of grapes in the United States in 1944 is indicated at 2,697,350 tons (fresh basis), 9 percent less than the record large production in 1943, but 14 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average. Total production in California, which annually produces about nine-tenths of the national crop, is indicated to be about 12 percent smaller this year than last, while in all other States the aggregate production is 22 percent larger. Of the more important States other than California, substantial increases are expected this year in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Washington, but a slight decrease is expected in Michigan. Of this year's California crop, 59 percent consists of raisin varieties, 22 percent of wine varieties, and 19 percent of table varieties.

Prospective Civilian Per Capita Supplies
of Raisins One-Fifth Smaller This
Season Than Last

Production of raisin variety grapes in California is expected to total 1,450,000 tons, 13 percent less than in 1943 but 18 percent more than the 10-year average. Under Amendment 3 to War Food Order 16, effective August 17, 1944, packers of raisins and Zante currants are required to continue to set aside their entire packs to insure availability of Government requirements. However, of the prospective supply of 297,750 tons (processed weight) this year, approximately one-half may become available to civilians. Present authorizations to packers under WFO 16 will make available in civilian trade channels about 133,000 tons of raisins and Zante currants. Prospective civilian supplies for the pack year beginning September 1, 1944, are about one-fifth smaller than for the preceding year, when they amounted to nearly 3 pounds per capita.

Ceiling Prices on Fresh Table Grapes
Revoked -- Prices React Sharply Upward

Weekly carlot shipments of fresh grapes reached a level of nearly 3,000 cars during late September and early October, the time of year when shipments usually are at a peak. Carlot shipments for the week ended October 28 totaled 1,766 cars compared with 1,744 cars for the corresponding week last year.

Prices for fresh table grapes have been at or near ceiling levels since early this season. Price ceilings for this class of grapes were revoked, effective October 10, 1944, by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Amendment 61 to Maximum Price Regulation 426. Prices reacted sharply upward. For example, f.o.b. prices for Ribier grapes at Fresno, Calif., advanced from \$1.95 per lug for the week ended October 7 to \$2.81 for the week ended October 14; and on the New York City auction, prices for these grapes advanced from \$2.66 to \$3.41 per lug. Prices for Red Malaga and Tokay grapes advanced similarly on the New York City auction. For the week ended October 28, the f.o.b. price per lug for Ribier grapes of \$2.60 was 40 cents higher than a year earlier, when ceiling prices were in force, and the New York auction price of \$3.14 was 10 cents higher.

The recent sharp rise in prices for fresh table grapes is in reflection of continued strong consumer demand and shorter supplies this season than last. Prices for the remainder of this season are expected to continue at levels well above those prevailing before ceilings were revoked.

Maximum Prices Established for Concord
Type Grapes for Processing

Effective October 6, 1944, maximum prices for Concord type grapes for processing have been established by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Amendment 10 to MPR 425. The varieties of grapes covered are Concord, Early Concord, Cottage, Eaton, Fredonia, Hicks, Moore Early, Rockwood, and Worden. The new ceilings on grapes delivered to the processors' customary receiving point are \$85 per ton for 18 northeastern States and \$52 per ton for five northwestern States. This regulation includes more States than were included in a similar regulation covering 1943 crop grapes, and the new prices are the same for some States, and slightly higher for others, than the prices that prevailed last season. The purpose of the new regulation is to encourage production of Concord grapes for processing, in order that ample supplies of jams, jellies, and preserves be available for the armed forces and civilians.

Prospects for 1945

Production of grapes in the United States, which has been sharply upward during the past 10 years, reached a record level of 2,973,000 tons (fresh basis) in 1943 and a high mark of 2,697,000 tons in 1944. The recent large crops were produced under the stimulus of a high wartime demand and under generally favorable growing and harvesting conditions. Unless better than average growing conditions prevail next year, the crop may be slightly smaller than this year's large crop. With a near-average crop and

a prospective decrease in consumer incomes next year, prices are likely to decline somewhat from the high levels for the 1943 and 1944 crops, which were approximately three times the prices prevailing during the 1930's. During the early post-war period, prices for grapes are likely to average considerably lower than the high wartime prices, because of probable continued large production of grapes, increased competition of other fruits, particularly citrus, and a somewhat lower level of consumer incomes and, hence, lower demand for grapes.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

California, Michigan Plum Crop Larger, Prices Lower Than in 1943

The 91,200-ton plum crop of California and Michigan this year is nearly one-third larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average and 15 percent larger than the 1943 crop. Farmers in California received an average price of \$107 per ton for their 85,000-ton 1944 crop, and Michigan farmers received an average price of \$139 per ton for their 6,200-ton crop. The weighted average price to farmers for these two States for sales of plums was \$109 per ton, and this compares with \$169 received in 1943 and with \$91.50 per ton in 1942.

Prune Production Down Sharply From Last Year

The total 1944 prune crop of 499,500 tons (fresh basis) is 20 percent smaller than the 1943 production and 21 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average. The largest tonnage reduction in the prune crop was in California, where this year's 157,000-ton crop (dry basis) was around one-fifth less than average and also than the 1943 crop. On a fresh basis, this would be around 95,000 tons less than average. There was also a sharp reduction in the Oregon crop, which totaled 58,300 tons (fresh basis) this year compared with 104,000 tons last year and an average of 97,730 tons. The 27,000-ton Washington crop was only slightly below average, while the 21,700-ton Idaho crop was nearly one-third larger than average.

Approximately 45 percent of this year's 85,300-ton crop of prunes in the States of Washington and Oregon will be used for fresh consumption, 36 percent canned, and 19 percent dried.

It is expected that the civilian supply of dried prunes for the 1944-45 season will be around one-fifth less than in 1943-44 but only slightly less than the 5-year (1935-39) average.

Grower Prices Increased for Fresh Prunes for Processing in Washington and Oregon

Because the yield per acre of this year's fresh prune crop for processing in Washington and Oregon is substantially below average, an increase over the previous announcement of \$6.50 per ton in the recommended grower price has been permitted in the calculation of processors' ceiling prices

for canned and frozen prunes. This increase, recommended by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration, gives a grower price of \$55 per ton compared with the \$48.50 price used last year.

Grower Support Prices for Dried
Prunes Increased Over 1943

Support prices for this year's Pacific Coast dried prunes have been increased and are expected to reflect a price to growers of around \$30 per ton more than the 1943 price. The increase in price is to meet higher production costs resulting from decreased yields of prunes this year, and also to encourage the drying of a sufficient volume to meet requirements. Under War Food Order 16, all dried prunes are to be set aside for Government purchase. Quantities not needed by the Government will be released for civilians, their supplies being resold in normal trade channels at about the level of prices prevailing in 1943.

It is expected that the return to growers for dried prunes will average \$215 per ton for the California "3-District", compared with \$185 last year; \$210 per ton for the California "Outside" District as compared with \$180 last year, and \$225 per ton for the Pacific Northwest as compared with \$195 per ton last year.

Prices received by farmers for dried prunes in California, Oregon, and Washington this season are nearly three times as high as in the 5-year (1935-39) period. In the post-war period, with a reduced noncivilian requirement, probable lower consumer demand, and greater competition from other fruits, a considerable reduction in prices for dried prunes can be expected.

CRANBERRIES

1944 Crop of Cranberries Very
Small -- Prices High

Production of cranberries in 1944 is the lowest in more than 20 years. The 356,500-barrel crop is 44 percent smaller than the 10-year (1933-42) average production and 48 percent smaller than the 1943 crop. The largest decrease from last year's crop is in Massachusetts, where ordinarily about two-thirds of the total U. S. crop is produced. This year's crop for Massachusetts of 165,000 barrels is about two-thirds smaller than last year's crop and nearly three-fifths smaller than the 10-year average. New Jersey's crop of 53,000 barrels is 15 percent smaller than in 1943 and 45 percent below the 10-year average. Wisconsin's crop of 98,000 barrels is around 15 percent above average. The crop in Washington of 29,000 barrels is 51 percent larger than average, and the 11,500-barrel crop in Oregon is 4,510 barrels above average. With such a small total crop and large requirements for noncivilian purposes, the civilian supply of fresh cranberries for 1944 is expected to provide a civilian per capita consumption of about one-half the average for the 5-year (1935-39) period.

Carlot shipments of cranberries this season through October 14 totaled 203 cars, or one-half of the number of cars shipped by the corresponding date a year earlier.

Prices for cranberries have been much higher this year than a year earlier. For the week ended October 23, cranberries from Massachusetts sold for an average price of \$6.70 per 1/4 barrel box on the New York wholesale market, and this compares with a price of \$4.61 per 1/4 barrel box for the corresponding week a year earlier. Prices for the remainder of the season probably will approximate ceiling levels because of small supplies and strong demand.

1944 Crop Under Maximum
Price Regulation

Ceiling prices for cranberries for fresh table use were established by the Office of Price Administration through Maximum Price Regulation 426, Amendment 59, effective October 6, 1944. Because of a greater reduction in the crop than was originally anticipated, the ceiling prices established in this regulation were later increased an average of one dollar per barrel, effective October 23, 1944. The maximum shipping point price varies for different types and sizes of containers, for different periods of time, and for three important shipping areas. The maximum price for fruit, under the revised regulation, loaded on car or truck at shipping point per 1/4 barrel box from October 30 to November 19 is \$6.40 for cranberries produced in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey; \$6.50 for cranberries produced in Wisconsin; and \$6.65 for cranberries produced in Washington and Oregon. These prices are increased 15 cents per 1/4 barrel box for the period November 20 to the end of the season. Maximum prices for other size units of sale are included in the amendment as well as mark-ups for certain distributive services.

PEACHES, APRICOTS, AND CHERRIES

Peach production in 1944 totaled 72 million bushels, and was 71 percent larger than last year's 42 million-bushel crop and also 24 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 58 million bushels. The preliminary average price received by U. S. farmers for the 1944 crop of peaches on a sales basis was \$2.23 per bushel, or \$0.34 per bushel less than for the short crop of 1943, but \$0.75 more than for the 1942 crop.

The 1944 apricot crop of California, Washington, and Utah, the important producing States, totaled 333,300 tons, fresh basis. This was over three times last year's short crop of 105,500 tons in these three States. The 10-year average production for these States was 231,975 tons. The average price received by farmers of these three States from sales of the 1944 apricot crop was \$106 per ton, and this compares with \$130 per ton for the short crop of 1943 and a price of \$71.20 for the slightly below average crop of 1942.

The production of all cherries in the 12 important producing States was 205,030 tons in 1944, compared with 116,510 tons in 1943 and the 10-year average production of 154,968 tons. The production of sweet varieties of 84,050 tons was only slightly larger than the 5-year (1938-42) average, while the 120,980-ton production of sour varieties was 33 percent larger than the 1938-42 average production. The price received by farmers for sweet varieties of cherries averaged \$279 per ton in 1944 compared with \$243 per ton in 1943. With the large crop of sour varieties of cherries, the \$163 price per ton in

1944 was \$14 per ton less than the 1943 price. The average price for all varieties of cherries of the 1944 crop was \$210 per ton, or \$9.00 less than in 1943.

DRIED FRUITS

Total supplies of dried fruits for the 1944-45 season are expected to aggregate 685,000 tons, of which about 560,000 tons constitute production during this pack year. Although total production this season is expected to be about one-sixth smaller than last season, total supplies are expected to be only about one-eighth smaller because of large carry-in stocks. Raisins and prunes comprise about 50 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of this season's supplies. Prospective civilian per capita supplies of raisins and prunes are each about one-fifth smaller than last season, but because of increased supplies of other dried fruits, civilian supplies of all dried fruits are only about 15 percent smaller. Civilian per capita consumption of dried fruits averaged nearly 6 pounds last season, or about the same as the 5-year (1935-39) average. The smaller civilian supplies this season than last are the consequence of both smaller total supplies and increased non-civilian requirements.

Under Amendment 3 to War Food Order 16, effective August 17, 1944, packers are required to set aside their entire packs of certain dried fruits for Government purchase during the 1944-45 marketing season. Dried fruits covered by this regulation, which is similar to one in force last season, are apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes, raisins, and Zante currants. Quantities not needed by the Government, estimated at about half of total supplies, are to be released into civilian trade channels.

CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Total supplies of canned fruits for the 1944-45 season are expected to exceed 3 billion pounds, or to be about 16 percent larger than total supplies last season. Even though the 1944-45 pack of about 2.2 billion pounds is nearly one-half again as large as the 1943-44 pack, total supplies are only moderately larger because of smaller carry-in stocks. This season's packs of important deciduous fruits, particularly apricots, peaches, cherries and apples, are substantially larger than last season's. However, because of greatly increased military and other noncivilian requirements, civilians may receive about one-eighth less canned fruits this season than last, when civilian per capita consumption averaged nearly 10 pounds. The 5-year (1935-39) average is approximately 15 pounds.

Total supplies of canned fruit juices, mostly citrus juices, are expected to aggregate approximately 2 billion pounds during the 1944-45 season or about the same as last season. Civilian supplies also may be about as large as last season, when they amounted to nearly 8 pounds per capita. This compares with an average of about 4 pounds for the 1935-39 period.

Under War Food Order No. 22.7, effective October 9, 1944, quantities of the 1944-45 pack of single-strength citrus juices equivalent to the following percentages of the 1943-44 pack must be set aside by canners to meet Government requirements: Grapefruit juice, 39 percent; orange juice, 30 percent; and blended (grapefruit and orange) juice, 32 percent.

TREE NUTS

Production Larger This
Year Than Last

The aggregate production of walnuts, pecans, almonds, and filberts in the principal producing States is expected to total 172,575 tons this year, on the basis of October 1 conditions. This is an increase over last year of 14 percent and is 48 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average. The pecan crop of 75,025 tons in 12 important producing States is indicated to be 16 percent larger than in 1943 and 63 percent larger than the 1933-42 average. Three-fourths of the total 1944 crop will be produced in the four States of Texas, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Of the total 1944 pecan production, 30,570 tons represent improved varieties and 44,455 tons wild or seedling varieties. The production of improved varieties is only 2,226 tons larger than in 1943, while the production of wild or seedling varieties is expected to be 8,325 tons larger than in 1943.

The indicated 71,400-ton crop of walnuts in California and Oregon is 13 percent larger than in 1943 and nearly one-third larger than the 10-year average production. The California crop is expected to be 64,000 tons, and the Oregon crop 7,400 tons. An almond crop of 19,700 tons is expected to be produced in California this year compared with 16,000 tons last year and an average production of 13,390 tons. The production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is expected to total 6,450 tons compared with 7,030 tons in 1943 and an average production of 2,775 tons.

Ceiling Prices Increased for Filberts

The Office of Price Administration, through Revised Maximum Price Regulation 490, effective October 18, 1944, provides ceiling prices for this year's important edible nut crops. The most important price change of this revised regulation is an increase of \$69 per ton in the grower ceiling price for filberts. It is expected that the maximum prices which have been established will reflect to growers \$472.50 per ton for walnuts, \$680 for almonds, \$509 for filberts, \$468 for improved pecans and \$360 per ton for seedling pecans. Current prices for these nuts are approximately at ceiling levels.

Walnut Set-Aside Percentage Increased

Through an amendment to War Food Order 82, effective September 15, 1944, shippers are required to set aside for shelling, merchantable walnuts equal to 20 percent by weight of their in-shell shipments for the 1944 crop year. Only 10 percent of the 1943 crop was required to be set aside. The set-aside should insure equitable distribution between the in-shell and shelled market outlets.

Table 1.—Fruits (fresh basis): Production in the United States, average 1935-39, annual 1935-44

Commodity	Average: 1935-39:	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	Prelim. 1944 1/
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Apples, commercial	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Apricots, 3 States	3,056	3,370	2,353	3,676	2,537	3,342	2,675	2,942	3,089	2,137	2,920
Avocados, 2 States	265	228	257	324	185	332	127	214	228	106	333
Cherries, 12 States	10	6	7	7	17	10	16	20	18	23	*(23)
Cranberries	149	146	124	148	144	184	173	161	196	117	205
Dates, Calif.	31	26	25	44	24	35	29	36	41	34	18
Figs, 2 States	4	3	4	4	4	3	6	6	8	11	*(9)
Grapes	90	84	72	100	107	88	112	121	103	134	*(120)
Olives, Calif.	2,444	2,477	1,897	2,726	2,671	2,449	2,467	2,728	2,402	2,973	2,697
Peaches	31	32	27	28	45	23	74	56	59	53	*(45)
Pears	1,355	1,331	1,170	1,441	1,294	1,541	1,387	1,798	1,593	1,012	1,726
Pineapples, Florida	708	642	673	721	781	721	735	729	758	602	729
Plums, 2 States	2/	2/	1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Prunes, 4 States 3/	67	54	68	71	66	77	74	78	77	79	91
Strawberries	700	852	568	714	694	673	521	558	541	626	500
Total of above	189	195	162	195	180	213	221	228	241	128	92
	9,099	9,446	7,408	10,199	8,749	9,691	8,617	9,675	9,354	8,035	9,508
Citrus:											
Limes, Florida	2	1	2	3	4	4	3	6	7	8	10
	1934-38	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
Oranges & tangerines ..	average	season	season	season	season	season	season	season	season	season	season
Grapefruit	2,518	2,427	2,013	2,154	2,880	3,115	2,958	3,335	3,489	3,728	4,451
Lemons, Calif.	1,121	820	693	1,197	1,198	1,698	1,359	1,669	1,564	1,979	2,189
Total citrus	354	408	296	288	354	422	455	655	463	590	463
GRAND TOTAL,	3,995	3,656	3,004	3,642	4,436	5,239	4,775	5,665	5,523	6,305	7,113

including citrus from:

bloom of year before...: 13,102 10,412 13,841 13,185 14,930 13,392 15,340 14,877 14,340 16,621

including citrus from:

bloom of current year...: 13,318 12,450 11,050 14,635 13,938 14,466 14,282 15,198 15,659 15,148

1/ Indications as of Oct. 1, 1944. */ Rough estimate; official estimate has not yet been published.

2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Exclusive of quantities not harvested in California in 1938, 1940, 1941, and 1942.

NOTE: Florida limes are harvested chiefly in the same year as the bloom.

Table 2.- Apples, commercial crop, average 1934-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

State or area	Average: 1934-42	1943	Indicated: 1944	State or area	Average: 1934-42	1943	Indicated 1944
	: 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		: 1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	589	704	844	Minnesota	210	172	224
New Hampshire ..	729	767	832	Iowa	276	42	80
Vermont	543	722	470	Missouri	1,453	968	660
Massachusetts ..	2,586	2,228	2,583	Nebraska	299	34	84
Rhode Island ..	270	281	268	Kansas	788	260	356
Connecticut ...	1,422	836	1,456	N. Central ..	21,534	14,448	19,071
New York	16,140	13,602	17,280				
New Jersey	3,216	2,028	1,976	Kentucky	285	280	213
Pennsylvania ..	9,086	5,070	9,100	Tennessee	316	198	342
N. Atlantic ..	34,581	26,238	34,809	Arkansas	774	563	568
				S. Central ..	1,376	1,041	1,123
Delaware	1,093	499	870	Total Central ..	22,910	15,489	20,194
Maryland	1,936	864	1,755				
Virginia	11,493	5,590	12,960	Montana	333	258	385
West Virginia ..	4,366	2,046	4,224	Idaho	3,166	640	2,040
North Carolina ..	1,142	499	1,606	Colorado	1,600	1,140	1,950
S. Atlantic ..	20,032	9,498	21,415	New Mexico ...	718	847	760
Total Eastern ..	54,613	35,736	56,224	Utah	397	550	576
				Washington....	27,939	23,000	29,970
Ohio	5,190	2,422	5,395	Oregon	3,218	2,690	3,288
Indiana	1,589	1,010	1,340	California....	7,486	8,700	6,300
Illinois	3,204	2,790	2,728	Western	44,856	37,825	45,269
Michigan	7,881	5,888	7,410	35 States ..	122,378	89,050	121,687
Wisconsin	644	862	794				

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. The present indicated total of 121,687,000 bushels compares with 122,633,000 reported in September and 125,643,000 indicated in August.

Table 3.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1933-42, annual 1942 and 1943, and indicated 1944

State	Average: 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated: 1944	State	Average: 1933-42	1942	1943	Indicated 1944
	:Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels		:Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass. ..	424,800	572,000	485,000	165,000	Wash.	19,150	27,000	24,000	29,000
N. J. ..	96,400	95,000	62,000	53,000	Oreg. ..	6,990	11,200	7,900	11,500
Wis. ...	85,400	107,000	102,000	98,000	Total:	632,740	812,200	680,900	356,500

The present indicated total of 356,500 barrels (100 lbs. each) compares with 419,800 reported in September and 444,800 indicated in August.

Table 4.- Apples, eastern and midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2-1/2 inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U.S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1943 and 1944

Market and week-ended:	Delicious		McIntosh		R. I. Greening		Wealthy		Jonathan	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Eastern-										
Aug. 26 :	3.75	---	3.38	3.28	2.17	---	2.35	2.75	---	---
Sept. 2 :	3.50	---	3.60	3.15	2.40	1.83	2.46	3.24	---	---
9 :	3.67	2.98	2.90	2.56	2.27	1.75	2.56	2.46	---	---
16 :	3.59	3.23	3.04	2.68	2.46	2.15	3.08	2.20	3.00	---
23 :	3.42	3.13	3.06	2.82	2.62	2.34	2.84	2.42	---	---
30 :	2.94	3.08	2.92	2.73	2.51	2.18	---	---	---	2.00
Oct. 7 :	3.25	2.97	2.98	2.90	2.78	2.50	---	---	---	2.31
14 :	3.05	3.14	2.98	3.05	2.65	2.12	---	---	---	2.12
21 :	3.22	3.16	3.19	3.14	2.74	2.47	---	---	---	2.39
Chicago:										
Midwestern :										
Aug. 26 :	---	---	---	---	*3.58	*2.90	2.72	3.11	---	---
Sept. 2 :	---	---	---	---	*3.23	*3.27	2.60	3.09	---	---
9 :	---	---	3.00	3.14	2.75	3.00	2.78	3.29	4.00	3.56
16 :	4.34	3.25	3.68	3.12	3.05	3.33	3.31	3.05	4.44	3.51
23 :	4.35	3.62	3.30	3.19	3.02	3.08	3.08	3.13	4.12	3.56
30 :	3.83	3.39	3.38	2.98	3.00	2.98	3.02	3.08	3.35	3.31
Oct. 7 :	4.10	3.32	3.32	3.00	2.91	2.88	3.17	2.88	3.30	3.32
14 :	3.74	3.15	3.33	3.12	3.21	2.90	---	2.75	3.35	3.12
21 :	3.31	2.92	3.44	2.88	3.14	3.00	---	2.50	3.58	2.94

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

*/ N. W. Greening instead of R. I. Greening.

Table 5.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

Crop	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42		1944
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Almonds, Calif.	13,390	16,000	19,700
Filberts, Oregon & Wash.	2,775	7,030	6,450
Walnuts, Calif. & Oregon.	54,650	63,300	71,400
Pecans, total (12 States)	46,005	64,474	75,025
Total of above	116,820	150,804	172,575
Pecans:			
Improved varieties	17,979	28,344	30,570
Wild or seedling var.	28,026	36,130	44,455

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

Table 6.- Citrus fruits: Condition on October 1, and production, average 1933-42, annual 1942 and 1943, and indicated 1944

(Production revised as of Oct. 31)

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition October 1 1/		
	Average	1942	1943	Indicated	Average	1943	1944
	1933-42	1942	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes			
Oranges:							
California, all	41,514	44,329	51,871	---	74	80	82
Navels and misc. 2/	16,661	14,241	21,071	18,720	72	84	76
Valencias	24,854	30,088	30,800	3/	76	77	85
Florida, all	23,890	37,200	46,200	42,000	72	74	77
Early and midseason	13,815	19,100	25,800	23,500	4/72	76	77
Valencias	10,075	18,100	20,400	21,500	4/70	72	77
Texas 2/	1,852	2,550	3,550	3,750	60	81	81
Arizona 2/	408	730	1,100	1,200	72	86	83
Louisiana 2/	273	340	240	360	75	62	86
5 States	67,937	85,140	102,961	---	73	78	80
Tangerines:							
Florida	2,620	4,200	3,600	4,400	63	51	78
All oranges and tangerines:							
5 States	70,557	89,349	106,561	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	18,060	27,300	31,000	20,500	64	60	73
Seedless	6,295	10,300	14,000	7,800	4/64	70	73
Other	11,765	17,000	17,000	12,700	4/59	55	73
Texas	10,392	17,510	17,710	20,150	53	62	77
Arizona	2,222	2,600	4,080	3,700	75	88	75
California, all	2,184	3,071	3,230	---	73	80	80
Desert Valleys ...	973	1,254	1,239	1,316	---	81	84
Other	1,211	1,817	1,991	3/	---	80	78
4 States	32,858	50,481	56,020	---	62	64	75
Lemons:							
California	10,970	14,940	11,730	3/	74	73	76
Limes:							
Florida	75	175	190	5/250	68	76	71

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1 of the same year as the bloom. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First report of production from 1944 bloom for California Valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December.

4/ Short-time average.

5/ Harvest of this 250,000 boxes of limes began about April 1, 1944, and will be nearly completed by the end of 1944. The greater part of other citrus crops from the 1944 bloom (oranges, grapefruit, and lemons) will be harvested during 1945.

NOTE: For hurricane damage to citrus fruits in Florida, the reader is referred to a special report of October 31, entitled, "Tropical Storm Damage to Fruits and Vegetables on October 19-21, 1944."

Table 7.- Oranges: Total weekly shipments from producing areas,
August-October 1943 and 1944 1/

		1943				1944					
Week		Calif.-	Ariz.	Florida:	Texas :	Total :	Calif.-	Ariz.	Florida:	Texas :	Total :
ended		Valencia:					Valencia:				
		Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Aug.	19	1,470	--	--	1,470	1,997	5	--	--	--	2,002
"	26	1,419	--	--	1,419	1,960	--	--	--	--	1,960
Sept.	2	1,369	--	--	1,369	1,841	--	--	--	--	1,841
"	9	1,205	--	--	1,205	1,561	--	--	--	--	1,561
"	16	1,014	--	--	1,014	1,458	--	--	--	--	1,458
"	23	1,030	--	--	1,030	1,523	--	--	--	--	1,523
"	30	1,005	-1	--	1,006	1,458	54	--	--	--	1,512
Oct.	7	906	1	--	907	1,407	392	--	--	--	1,799
"	14	786	49	16	2/ 852	1,169	1,062	53	--	--	2,284
"	21	516	342	348	2/1,209	898	933	338	2/2,173	--	--

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include oranges which were in mixed-citrus shipments.

2/ Includes cars from the Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana area as follows: 1 car the 2nd week of October and 3 cars the 3rd week of October 1943, and 4 cars the 3rd week of October 1944.

Table 8.- Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas,
August-October 1943 and 1944 1/

		1943				1944			
Week ended		Calif.-	Florida:	Texas	Total	Calif-	Florida:	Texas	Total
		Ariz.				Ariz.			
		Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Aug.	19	29	--	--	29	93	--	--	93
"	26	9	--	--	9	99	--	--	99
Sept.	2	5	--	--	5	86	--	--	86
"	9	--	--	--	--	76	--	--	76
"	16	--	1	--	1	59	3	--	62
"	23	--	--	--	--	22	60	--	82
"	30	--	--	--	--	17	326	--	343
Oct.	7	--	6	--	6	5	724	--	729
"	14	--	149	65	214	4	732	318	1,054
"	21	3	339	509	851	2	442	1,061	1,505

Compiled from records of the Office of Distribution.

1/ Rail, boat, and truck. Total truck shipments from Texas; interstate truck shipments from California-Arizona; interstate and intrastate truck shipments (excluding trucked to canners and to boats) from Florida. All data subject to revision. Figures include grapefruit which was in mixed-citrus shipments.

Table 9.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box at
New York and Chicago, August-October, 1943 and 1944.

Market month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	Valencias									
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK:										
August	5.46	5.64	---	4.47	4.04	4.35	---	3.27	5.92	6.02
September	5.45	5.57	---	---	4.16	4.30	---	---	4.69	5.28
Week ended-...										
Oct. 6	5.44	5.85	---	4.45	---	---	---	3.61	4.42	7.11
13	5.44	5.86	---	4.46	---	---	---	3.73	4.05	7.11
20	5.44	5.86	---	4.53	---	---	3.61	3.81	4.27	7.10
CHICAGO:										
							Texas			
August	5.38	5.65	---	---	4.07	4.26	---	---	6.21	6.58
September	5.37	5.59	---	---	4.07	4.09	---	---	4.68	5.75
Week ended-...										
Oct. 6	5.37	5.81	---	---	---	4.44	---	---	4.55	7.08
13	5.37	5.81	---	4.67	---	---	---	---	5.07	7.08
20	5.36	5.81	---	4.52	---	2.45	---	2.92	5.64	7.08

Compiled from weekly reports of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, New York,
and the Fruit and Vegetable Reporter, Chicago.

Table 10.- Strawberries: Acreage, average 1934-43, annual 1944
and intended 1945 1/

Group and State	Average: 1934-43	Prelim.: 1943	Prelim.: 1945	Group and State	Average: 1934-43	Prelim.: 1944	Prelim.: 1945
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter:				Mid spring:			
Florida	7,090	1,400	2,100	Virginia	6,770	3,100	3,100
Early Spring:				Maryland. ...	6,430	2,800	2,600
Louisiana ...	19,460	12,000	12,500	Delaware ...	3,440	1,200	1,100
Alabama	3,440	2,200	2,100	Calif. other:	3,050	580	660
Texas	2,000	500	580	Washington ..	6,740	4,200	4,900
Calif. S. Dist:	1,880	360	460	Group total:	82,120	45,800	44,720
Group total...	26,780	15,060	15,640	Late Spring:			
Mid-Spring:				New Jersey ..	3,880	3,100	3,000
Mississippi ..	400	60	---	Pennsylvania:	3,910	3,500	3,100
S. Carolina ..	400	200	200	Ohio	4,810	3,700	3,000
Georgia	2/ 460	---	---	Indiana	2,660	1,200	900
N. Carolina ..	6,230	2,300	2,300	New York ...	3,980	3,100	2,600
Tennessee ...	13,680	10,000	9,500	Michigan ...	9,670	5,700	6,500
Arkansas	15,250	9,400	10,300	Wisconsin ...	2,100	1,500	1,650
Oklahoma	880	700	500	Iowa	830	1,300	1,040
Kansas	1,070	960	860	Utah	1,200	900	900
Missouri	5,710	3,900	3,000	Oregon	11,260	6,000	6,600
Illinois	4,160	2,900	2,500	Group total:	44,300	30,000	29,290
Kentucky	7,580	3,500	3,200	All States:	160,290	92,260	91,750

1/ Includes acreage from which the production for processing is taken.

2/ Short-time average.

NOTE: Average production of strawberries in the United States for the period 1933-42 is 11,345,000 crates of 24 quarts, compared with only 7,101,000 crates in 1943 and indicated production of 5,101,000 crates in 1944.

Table 11.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

State	Average : 1933-42	1943	Indicated : 1944	State	Average : 1933-42	1943	Indicated : 1944
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y. :	62,470	39,200	58,500	Okla.	2,900	2,300	3,200
N. J. :	2,600	2,100	2,600	Wash.	8,420	15,000	17,000
Pa. ...	17,850	15,300	20,000	22 other :			
Ohio ..	24,010	17,900	23,800	States:	27,290	21,900	26,050
Ind. ..	3,550	2,100	2,600	Calif. :			
Ill. ..	5,110	2,900	3,600	grapes:Wine:	522,700	575,000	541,000
Mich. :	43,580	42,400	38,100	Table....	387,600	553,000	482,000
Iowa ..	3,630	2,900	3,100	Raisin ...	1,233,500	1,661,000	1,450,000
Mo. ...	8,070	5,200	6,800	Dried 2/:(216,700)	(401,000)		
Kans. :	2,840	2,200	2,900	Not dried(366,700)	(57,000)		
N. C. ::	6,330	5,200	6,500	Total Calif:	2,143,800	2,789,000	2,473,000
Ark. ..	8,960	7,300	9,600	Total U. S.:	2,371,410	2,972,900	2,697,350

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. The present indicated total of 2,697,350 tons compares with 2,758,450 tons reported in September and 2,722,150 tons indicated in August.

2/ Dried basis; 1 ton of raisins is equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

Table 12.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, by specified varieties, at New York and Chicago, August-October 1943 and 1944

Market and week ended	Red Malaga	Ribier	Malaga	Tokay
	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:				
Aug. 25	3.98	2.63	4.67	2.63
Sept. 1	3.44	2.64	3.82	2.64
8	2.83	2.64	2.83	2.64
15	2.89	2.64	2.89	2.65
22	3.05	2.63	3.05	2.64
29	3.05	2.65	3.03	2.63
Oct. 6	2.00	2.64	2.56	2.66
13	2.10	3.21	2.49	3.41
20	1.93	3.57	2.72	3.09
Chicago:				
Aug. 25	4.16	2.67	4.09	2.67
Sept. 1	3.37	2.62	3.36	2.63
8	2.96	2.64	2.89	2.59
15	3.04	2.65	2.91	2.59
22	2.94	2.67	2.99	2.67
29	2.80	2.67	2.97	2.63
Oct. 6	2.59	2.66	2.81	2.60
13	1.92	---	2.58	2.90
20	---	---	2.93	2.89

Table 13.- Peaches: Production, by geographic divisions, average 1933-42 annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

Division	Average: 1933-42:	1943	Indicated: 1944	Division	Average: 1933-42:	1943	Indicated 1944
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000 ::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels ::		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England ...	210	7	218 ::	Mountain	2,241	3,221	3,594
Middle Atl....	3,956	2,189	4,903 ::	Pacific	25,153	27,680	33,045
E. N. Cent. ...	4,563	2,309	6,839 ::	California:	23,194	25,210	29,835
W. N. Cent. ...	900	90	351 ::	Clingstone:	14,434	14,585	18,001
S. Atlantic	11,978	2,949	14,086 ::	Freestone:	8,759	10,625	11,834
E. S. Cent. ...	4,219	1,785	4,049 ::	U. S.	57,618	42,180	71,924
W. S. Cent. ...	4,403	1,950	4,839 ::				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. The present indicated total of 71,924,000 bushels compares with 72,272,000 reported in September and 71,316,000 indicated in August.

Table 14.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944 1/

Division	Average: 1933-42:	1943	Indicated: 1944	Pacific Coast	Average: 1933-42:	1943	Indicated 1944
	: 1,000	1,000	1,000 ::		: 1,000	1,000	1,000
	: bushels	bushels	bushels ::		: bushels	bushels	bushels
New England ...	159	72	153 ::	Wash., total	6,242	5,266	7,840
Middle Atl....	1,735	750	1,717 ::	Bartlett ..	4,374	3,906	6,080
E. N. Cent. ...	2,511	958	2,039 ::	Other	1,868	1,360	1,760
W. N. Cent. ...	625	285	302 ::	Oreg., total	3,723	2,817	4,290
S. Atlantic	1,489	421	1,762 ::	Bartlett..	1,506	1,386	1,794
E. S. Cent. ...	1,164	460	976 ::	Other	2,217	1,431	2,496
W. S. Cent. ...	868	444	1,071 ::	Calif., total	9,622	12,543	8,917
Mountain	419	569	459 ::	Bartlett ..	8,392	11,293	7,834
Pacific	19,587	20,626	21,047 ::	Other	1,229	1,250	1,083
U. S.	28,559	24,585	29,536 ::				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. The present indicated total of 29,536,000 bushels compares with 29,225,000 reported in September and 28,410,000 indicated in August.

Table 15.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1943 and 1944

Market, month, and week -	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
August	4.78	4.74	---	---	3.80	---
September	5.49	4.19	5.10	4.32	4.58	4.34
Week ended-						
Oct. 6	5.65	4.40	5.02	4.13	5.12	4.49
13	5.72	4.31	4.89	4.72	5.10	4.85
20	5.20	4.23	5.05	4.30	5.70	4.64
Chicago:						
August	4.56	4.41	---	---	---	---
September	5.38	4.27	5.19	4.00	4.75	3.13
Week ended-						
Oct. 6	5.81	4.28	4.47	4.00	5.61	4.16
13	6.10	3.16	5.04	4.01	6.06	3.54
20	5.38	3.21	4.90	4.01	5.85	4.62

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 16.- Italian prunes from the Northwest: Weighted average auction price per half-bushel at New York and Chicago, September and October, 1943 and 1944

Market and week ended-	Washington		Oregon		Idaho	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
Week ended-						
Sept. 1	4.64	2.79	4.81	2.64	---	---
8	4.59	2.65	4.93	2.66	---	---
15	4.23	---	4.40	2.63	4.47	2.36
22	4.42	1.91	4.02	1.95	4.04	2.35
29	3.75	1.05	3.44	---	3.64	2.40
Oct. 6	3.20	---	3.20	---	3.85	2.61
13	4.24	---	---	---	4.07	2.68
20	---	---	3.30	---	2.94	3.01
Chicago:						
Week ended-					(Ring-Faced)	
Sept. 1	4.54	---	4.26	2.68	---	---
8	4.50	2.40	4.46	2.31	---	---
15	4.30	---	4.11	1.77	4.22	2.26
22	3.80	1.55	2.88	---	4.01	2.12
29	---	---	2.64	---	3.45	2.26
Oct. 6	---	---	---	---	2.86	2.32
13	---	---	---	---	2.87	2.36
20	---	---	---	---	3.58	---

Compiled from New York Daily Fruit Reporter and Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 17.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, and utilization of prunes, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and preliminary 1944

Plums and prunes, net, ::				Prunes, ::			
production 1/ ::				utilization 3/ ::			
State	Average:	1943	Pre-lim-inary 1944 ::	State	Average:	1943	Pre-lim-inary 1944 ::
	1933-42:				1933-42:		
	Tons	Tons	Tons ::		Tons	Tons	Tons ::
	Fresh basis ::				Fresh basis ::		
Plums:	::			Used as fresh:	::		
Michigan	5,040	3,400	5,200 ::	Washington:	13,570	13,500	20,200
California	64,300	76,000	85,000 ::	Oregon ...:	17,150	18,400	18,600
Prunes:	::			Canned- 4/ :	::		
Idaho	16,670	7,800	21,700 ::	Washington:	6,530	7,400	5,200
Washington, all ..	28,200	23,700	27,000 ::	Oregon ...:	19,530	45,500	25,200
Eastern Wash. ..	14,170	11,800	17,400 ::		Dry basis 5/		
Western Wash. ..	14,030	11,900	9,600 ::	Dried- :	::		
Oregon, all	97,730	104,000	58,300 ::	Washington:	1,850	600	500
Eastern Oregon :	13,470	10,200	14,800 ::	Oregon ...:	16,530	11,400	4,000
Western Oregon :	84,260	93,800	43,500 ::		::		
	Dry basis 2/ ::				::		
California	195,200	196,000	157,000 ::		::		

1/ For some States (except California prunes) in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

3/ These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption.

4/ Includes quantities for cold-packing and other processing.

5/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 18.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1933-42, annual 1943, and indicated 1944

Group and State	Production 1/			Indica.	Condition Oct. 1		
	Average:	1943			Average:	1943	1944
	1933-42:				1933-42:		
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Figs:							
California, dried	2/ 26,830	2/ 36,700	---)	76	86	83
California, not dried ..:	11,940	23,000	---)			
Olives:							
California	37,600	53,000	---		56	60	48

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Dry basis.

Table 19.- Apples and pears: Cold-storage holdings,
October 1, 1944, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Oct. 1	1943		1944	
		5-yr. avg.	Sent. 1	Oct. 1	Sent. 1	Oct. 1
		1939-43	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
	((Barrels 1/	40	15	8	2	20
	(Western boxes:	2,324	77	1,146	96	1,565
Apples	(Eastern boxes:	2/	31	3,953	71	4,145
	(Bushel bskts:	7,032	68	1,905	94	2,389
	(Total bushels	9,476	221	7,028	261	8,159
Pears:						
Bartletts	Packed boxes :	208	433	151	896	314
Bartletts	Loose boxes :	1,057	922	2,140	3,728	2,183
All others	Boxes	2,359	343	1,776	148	2,252
	Bushel bskts.:	156	24	165	131	395
	Total bushels:	3,790	1,722	4,232	4,903	5,144

Compiled from reports of the Office of Distribution.

1/ A barrel is equivalent to approximately 3 bushels.

2/ Included with "bushel baskets."

Table 20.- Frozen fruits: Cold-storage holdings, by varieties,
October 1, 1944, with comparisons

Commodity	Oct. 1	1943		1944	
	5-yr. avg.	Sent. 1	Oct. 1	Sent. 1	Oct. 1
	1939-43				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Apples	1/	1/	1/	6,506	7,318
Blackberries	10,084	7,570	13,963	8,095	14,542
Cherries	32,970	27,582	25,237	51,274	46,989
Young, Logan, and Boysen br. :	4,824	5,937	5,872	10,445	10,488
Raspberries	16,851	21,489	19,900	17,358	16,364
Strawberries	47,474	32,356	31,117	30,584	25,408
Grapes	1/	1/	1/	3,755	12,757
Plums and prunes	1/	1/	1/	3,115	15,162
Peaches	1/	1/	1/	13,211	32,428
Fruit juices and purees	1/	1/	1/	13,000	15,828
All other fruits 2/	80,883	89,829	127,876	89,129	100,601
Total	193,091	184,763	223,965	246,472	297,885

Compiled from reports of the Office of Distribution.

1/ Included in "All other fruits."

2/ Includes blueberries and other fruits.

